

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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N.C.A. Research Laboratories Publish Annual Report

The annual report of the N.C.A. Research Laboratories covering 1959 activities was completed early in June and mailed to the membership. This publication features many photographs and charts with a minimum of text to give the reader a quick summary of the results.

Considerable progress is indicated in many areas of research of importance to the canning industry, and anyone interested in more of the details than are found in the report may obtain these from any of the three N.C.A. Laboratories. Stress has been given to work on maintenance of wholesomeness and purity of canned foods.

For ease in finding specific information the activities covered by the report are grouped under the headings of: "New Horizons in Canning," "Better Quality Through Improved Operations," "Maintaining Quality by Control of Processing Factors," "Protecting the Integrity of Canned Foods," "Control Methods for Preserving Quality" and "Improving Production Efficiency."

Congress Passes Color Bill

The color additive bill was passed by the House of Representatives on June 25 and by the Senate on June 30, clearing it for the President's signature.

No changes were made by the House in H.R. 7624 as it was reported earlier this month by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 4, page 188).

Following a voice vote to adopt the committee amendments and pass H.R. 7624, the House voted to vacate its passage and proceeded to pass the Senate-approved color additive bill, S. 2197, after amending it to contain the language of the House-passed bill.

The Senate, on June 30, accepted the language of the House-passed bill, thereby eliminating the necessity for a joint conference.

House Passes Substitute Wage-Hour Bill

The House of Representatives, on June 30, passed the wage-hour bill after agreeing to substitute the text of a conservative coalition bill for the language of the bill reported by its Committee on Education and Labor. The vote to substitute the new text was 211 to 203.

As finally approved by the House, 341 to 72, the amended version of H.R. 12677 would increase the minimum hourly wage for presently-covered employees to \$1.15, effective January 1, 1961. It would not affect the exemptions from overtime pay available to fruit, vegetable, and fish canners under the present law.

The House bill would not waive compliance with the Walsh-Healey Act in instances where employers operate under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In an attempt to define "area of production", the exemption from the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the law, Congressman Frank E. Smith of Mississippi obtained adoption of an amendment that would remove from wage and hour coverage all employees in any county of the

United States in which there is commercial production of agricultural or horticultural commodities, except in cities of 250,000 or more population.

Congressman Smith's apparent intention was to define by law the present "area of production" exemption which is applicable to employees engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products. Should the Smith amendment receive technical correction and pass the Senate it would remove employees engaged in canning agricultural or horticultural commodities from the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the law except for those employed in cities of 250,000 or more population.

(Please turn to page 210)

N.C.A. Protest on Scope of Color Additive Legislation

The color additive bill was passed over a final protest by N.C.A. of the scope of such legislation, contained in a letter this week to Senator Lister Hill, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, urging that the measure be modified through Conference Committee action or returned to his Committee for further study and public hearings.

In its communication to Chairman Hill, with copies to each member of the Committee, the Association pointed out that the canning industry is not opposed to color additive legislation insofar as it will assure the public safe foods. Referring to its testimony before the House Committee (see INFORMATION LETTER of Feb. 13, page 73), N.C.A. again charged that the pending measure would give an unnecessarily broad sweep of regulatory power to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Granting that the present law is inadequate to properly handle coal-tar color problems, the Association

contended that the food additive amendment enacted two years ago is fully adequate to take care of any and all other food additive problems.

The Association's views were detailed in a memorandum accompanying the letter to Chairman Hill which, in part, stated:

"Clearly the definition itself is not limited to coloring substances. All food, drug or cosmetic ingredients that in any degree and in any way are capable of imparting color are included. The only exclusions are provided for certain pesticide chemicals and for ingredients found by the Secretary to be used solely for non-coloring purposes.

"This definition of 'color additive' will have these unquestioned effects:

"(1) All foods and food ingredients that have a color of their own or that affect the color of other foods, regardless of why they are used, will initially be subject to the regulatory procedures of the Color Additives Amendment.

"(2) These foods and food ingredients as of the enactment date will no longer be subject to the Food Ad-

ditives Amendment, since the Bill specifically amends the Act to provide that the term 'food additive' does not include a 'color additive.'

"(3) If the Secretary ultimately determines by regulation that such a food or food ingredient is not used for coloring purposes, then that substance will once again become subject to the Food Additives Amendment.

"(4) If one of the purposes of a food or food ingredient is to color a food product, then eventually, after the 2½-year provisional listing period, it will have to be listed as a color additive, not as a food additive.

"(5) Such foods and food ingredients, even though not covered by the Food Additives Amendment because they received a prior sanction or are generally recognized as safe, nevertheless may be listed only after lengthy and expensive animal feeding tests, unless there is in effect a published finding by the Secretary declaring them exempt from the term 'food additive' because they are generally recognized as safe. The Food Additives Amendment does not require that the Secretary publish a list of substances that are generally recognized as safe. Such substances are automatically exempt from the term 'food additive,' whether or not the Sec-

retary has published a finding to that effect.

"(6) If the Secretary has for any reason not published such a finding, then the food or food ingredient must be subjected to animal feeding tests, even though no question of safety exists.

"There can be no doubt that the Color Bill will foster untold confusion in the food industry—the status of any particular food or food ingredient as a food additive or a color additive will remain uncertain, and may change from day to day, for a period of several years, and perhaps longer. The status of a substance will not depend on objective, observable facts, or on responsible scientific opinion.

"Instead, it will be determined by vague tests of purpose or intent, and will hinge on decisions of the Secretary not subject to any measure of judicial review.

"The uncertainty and confusion that will be created by the Color Bill is wholly unnecessary, and can be prevented by the simple expedient of leaving all foods and food ingredients to be covered by the Food Additives Amendment. The public and industry will be fully protected by the provisions of that Amendment, and regulatory control will not be needlessly complicated."

House Votes Extension of Mexican Farm Labor Program

A bill to extend the Mexican farm labor program until June 30, 1963, was passed by the House, without amendments, on June 29. Public Law 78, under which the Mexican National agricultural labor program is administered, was scheduled to expire June 30, 1961.

Several bills to extend the program for two years were introduced in the House early this year. Some of these proposals, in addition, would have given the Secretary of Agriculture joint authority over the program with the Secretary of Labor and would have prohibited the latter from issuing regulations affecting the working conditions of domestic farm workers.

Public hearings were held in March by a subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee which reported a bill, H. R. 12176 (Gathings), in May. The Gathings bill would have:

(1) Extended P. L. 78 until June 30, 1963.

(2) Clarified the intent of Congress that nothing in P. L. 78 or in the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 "shall be construed to confer any authority upon the Secretary of Labor to regulate the wages, hours, perquisites, or other conditions of employment of domestic farm workers."

The bill was cleared for House action by the Rules Committee on

June 2, but a substitute bill, H.R. 12759 (Sisk), was subsequently given a rule and passed by the House. The Sisk bill omits the provision of the Gathings bill which would have curtailed the authority of the Secretary of Labor.

MSSA Requirements for Peas and Sweet Potatoes

Tentative requirements for canned peas and canned sweet potatoes from the 1960 crop to meet the requirements of the armed services have been announced by the Military Subsistence Supply Agency.

Procurement of canned peas will be made by Chicago Region, MSSA, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Procurement of canned sweet potatoes will be made by Richmond Region, MSSA, 1722 Arlington Rd., Richmond 30, Va.

Item	Grade	Style or Type	Can Size	Quantity (pounds)	Quantity (cans)
Peas.....	A, Fancy or	I or	No. 10.....	10,475,000	266,011
	B, Extra Standard	II			
	A, Fancy or	I or	No. 303.....	6,303,000	202,625
	B, Extra Standard	II			
Sweet potatoes.....	A, Fancy	I or II, type (a)	No. 2½.....	3,828,000	76,506

Canned-Boned Meat Bids

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on June 28 accepted offers from two bidders to convert 600,000 pounds of USDA-owned frozen caponettes to a canned-boned meat product.

Vendors were required to submit bids in two parts—the first for preparing the frozen caponettes for canning, and the second for the canning operation.

Approximately 500,000 pounds of caponettes remain to be processed. Additional offers are invited each Thursday by 1 p.m. (EDT) until further notice, USDA states.

Seventeen

Seventeen magazine, reaching nearly a million teenage girls, turns its August food editorial feature to "Portable Parties with a kit of cans from our Magic Cupboard." A full-page, full-color photo illustrates a portable picnic on a boat while a second full-color of one-half page in size illustrates 12 canned foods in the "Magic Cupboard."

Each row in the cupboard contains three cans which combine to make a portable party main dish. Chinese Chicken, for instance, is made from canned boned chicken, water chestnuts and cream of mushroom soup. Chili Mexicali is made from canned chili con carne, red kidney beans and tomato with rice soup. Hot Dutch Potato Salad comes from canned luncheon meat, canned whole potatoes and cream of celery soup; and Tuna Sea Fare from canned tuna, canned Spanish rice and clam chowder.

Other canned foods are mentioned in the text to go with the main dishes. Examples are canned Chinese noodles, tamales, instant chocolate shortcakes made with canned foods. The article also recommends canned foods with statements like, "No recipes—no measuring! Light a fire, open the cans and your portable party is on its way!" and "Stock up on canned goodies. They need little cooking and no refrigeration."

Fast Food Features Idea of Marinating Right in Can

Canned vegetables vinaigrette, made right in the can, by pouring French dressing with onions over the drained vegetables, is the "Idea of the Month" feature in the June issue of *Fast Food* magazine. The article states that the recipe is even speedier if bottled dressing and instant onions are used.

The magazine, read by 50,000 in the institutional and restaurant field, features a one-page illustrated original idea each month. The June idea of marinating the vegetables in the can and avoiding the necessity of using a bowl, was created on behalf of the canning industry by Stephanie Lapinig, institutional consultant for Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, public relations counsel for the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program.

Fast Food published the recipe, a short biography of Mrs. Lapinig, and listed these canned vegetables as good, vinaigrette style: artichoke hearts, asparagus spears, sliced or whole beets, diced or sliced carrots, whole kernel corn, cut green or wax beans, lima beans, and peas.

Successful Farming

Mary F. Farnen, associate editor, features canned meat in her article "Keep cool with canned meat or cold cuts" in the July issue of *Successful Farming* magazine.

Miss Farnen says, "Take a short cut to carefree cooking by taking advantage of the variety of canned meats and cold cuts now on the mar-

ket. A can or two of these prepared meats on your shelves can be put to a multitude of uses. There are new kinds coming on the market all the time, so check your grocery shelves regularly. Add a salad, beverage, and dessert—and you're ready for dinner."

Canned meats used in the recipes are deviled ham and ham. Other canned foods included in the four recipes are tomato juice, whole kernel corn and cream of celery soup. The article is attractively illustrated with three black and white photographs.

Contest Winners Publicized

Four issues of national magazines will give publicity to winners in the Canned Foods Contest conducted by Dell Publishing Company with assistance in the form of canned foods for prizes supplied by N.C.A. members, and prize packaging by several of the state and regional canners associations. This was a project of the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program.

Dell Publishing has advised N.C.A. that the August issue of *Modern Romances*, on sale July 5, will publish a photo of the Thomas E. Vertin family, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., first prize winner, and the names of the 100 runners-up, located across the nation.

The September issue, on sale August 4, will carry a picture story of the prize-winning Hollywood trip made by the Vertins and similar stories will appear in the September issue of two other Dell magazines, *Modern Screen* and *Screen Stories*.

Canned Juice Punch Created for Tea Center Dedication

Canned cranberry, pineapple and lemon juice were presented to the public in a "Red Carpet Punch" served to guests at the recent opening of the new Tea Center at 16 East 56th St., New York.

The punch recipe was submitted by the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program as a suggestion for using a tea base with canned products. The recipe and a photo were distributed by the Tea Council of the U.S.A. to food editors of metropolitan daily newspapers coast to coast and printed in the *New York World Telegram and Sun* on June 16, the day after the Tea Center opened.

General Features Syndicate

General Features Syndicate for June 20 features two classic recipes made the quick and easy way with canned and packaged foods.

Food Editor Edith M. Barber recommends canned peas, tomatoes, pimiento and chicken with packaged Spanish rice mix in a Quick Arroz Con Pollo and canned deviled ham, shrimp, mushrooms, tomatoes, bouillon and peas in Jambalaya.

Miss Barber's column, titled "Your Food Problems", is carried by 81 newspapers with 4,500,000 circulation.

Program Set for National Water Pollution Conference

Preliminary plans for the program of the forthcoming National Conference on Water Pollution were disclosed at a meeting of its national advisory committee in Washington this week.

More than a thousand representatives of industry, engineering, medicine, education, research, conservation, government, and the public are being invited to attend the Conference on Dec. 12-14 in Washington.

According to the Public Health Service, which is in charge of arrangements, the purpose of the Conference is "to lay the groundwork for a united citizens' attack on the problems of water pollution which can be carried forward in the 1960's."

In addition to plenary sessions, panel discussions are planned on five aspects of water pollution: the nature of the problem; its impact on health, welfare, and the economy; the growing competition for water; the problem of keeping water clean; and the need for additional research.

C&TR Radio Publicity on Labeling, Wholesomeness, and Convenience

Publicity releases for radio broadcasts have been issued recently under the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program on the subjects of descriptive labeling, the wholesomeness and purity of canned foods, and the other values and virtues of these products as disclosed in the "New Can Opener Cookbook."

Each release went to the Associated Press Radio Service which covers 1,400 stations, coast to coast with a listening audience of 12,242,510.

The helpfulness of descriptive labeling to the shopper along with urgent advice to read labels was the chief message of the labeling script.

Accomplishments of the industry in developing wholesome and nourishing

food highlighted the second release. This was tied into the June 30 anniversary of the first Pure Food Law, as the third "Red Letter Day" of the 1960 campaign on the sesquicentennial of the birth of canned foods, and cited the canning industry's record in support of the original law and in the development of canned foods standards since.

The ease and convenience of canned foods, as stressed in Poppy Cannon's "New Can Opener Cookbook," constituted the theme of the third radio release, pointing out the advantages of canned foods to employed women and other house managers with limited time.

Stocks and Shipments of Pineapple, Pineapple Juice

CANNED PINEAPPLE

	1958-59	1959-60
	(thousands of actual cases)	
Supply.....	24,901	24,669
Cannery Stocks, June 1.....	5,144	4,853
Season Shipments to June 1.....	19,757	19,816

CANNED PINEAPPLE JUICE

Supply.....	16,636	15,932
Cannery Stocks, June 1.....	4,010	4,375
Season Shipments to June 1.....	12,626	11,557

Source: Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Stocks of Green and Wax Beans (N.C.A. Division of Statistics)

	1958-59	1959-60
	(thousands of actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1.....	5,449	6,111
Pack, July 1-Jan. 1.....	26,143	24,462
Pack, Jan. 1-June 1.....	1,113	1,357
Total supply to June 1.....	32,705	31,931
Stocks, June 1.....	6,743	4,729
Shipments during May.....	2,143	1,951
Shipments, July 1-June 1.....	25,063	27,202

Cucumbers for Pickles

The planted acreage of cucumbers for pickles in 1960 is estimated at 102,040 acres, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This year's acreage is 7 percent less than the acreage planted in 1960 and 28 percent below average. The acreage now estimated as planted for 1960 is only 4 percent less than was intended. The only important states with more acreage than last year are North Carolina, South Carolina and Washington. Michigan, which has the largest acreage, is down 12 percent from 1959.

State	10-year ave.	1959	1960 Preliminary	Percent change from 1959
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
Ohio.....	2,200	1,600	1,500	-6
Ind.....	2,800	1,300	1,000	-17
Mich.....	41,100	26,300	23,100	-12
Wis.....	21,600	16,700	16,000	-4
Del.....	1,100	700	650	-7
Md.....	3,000	2,900	2,400	-17
Va.....	4,600	3,500	2,800	-30
N. C.....	14,300	15,800	16,500	+4
S. C.....	3,000	1,500	2,000	+33
Texas.....	6,700	6,000	4,200	-30
Colo.....	2,700	1,700	1,400	-18
Wash.....	1,300	650	1,200	+26
Calif.....	3,500	3,100	3,100	—
Other states ¹	33,300	27,920	26,190	-6
U.S. Total.....	141,100	109,870	102,040	-7

¹ Ala., Ariz., Ark., Conn., Fla., Ga., Ill., Iowa, Ky., La., Maine, Mass., Minn., Miss., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Okla., Oregon, Pa., S. D., and Utah.

Sweet Corn for Processing

The 1960 acreage planted to sweet corn for processing is estimated at 434,690 acres, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This is 3 percent less than the 450,200 acres planted in 1959 and 5 percent below the average plantings of 459,700 acres for the preceding 10-year period. States showing an increase over 1959 plantings were widely scattered and include Oregon, Washington, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. This year's planting of 360,590 acres for canning is 6 percent less than the 1959 planting for canning. The 74,100 acres for freezing is 9 percent above last year's acreage.

The acreage planted this year to yellow varieties of sweet corn is 3 percent less than last year. The acreage of white varieties is down 10 percent.

State	10-year ave.	1959	1960 Preliminary	Percent change from 1959
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
Maine.....	7,100	4,000	3,000	-25
N. Y.....	24,400	22,400	21,000	-6
Pa.....	12,000	8,800	9,100	+3
Ohio.....	10,600	6,100	5,000	-18
Ind.....	35,200	17,700	16,400	-7
Ill.....	62,600	63,400	65,400	+3
Wis.....	106,500	114,000	107,000	-6
Minn.....	89,200	96,400	94,400	-2
Iowa.....	23,100	9,600	5,500	-43
Del.....	4,000	5,700	5,400	-5
Md.....	32,700	34,800	31,600	-9
Idaho.....	10,100	12,800	12,600	-2
Wash.....	14,700	17,700	20,000	+13
Ore.....	14,700	17,900	21,900	+22
Other states ¹	22,100	18,900	16,390	-13
U.S. Total.....	459,700	450,200	434,690	-3
For freezing ²	64,800	68,130	74,100	+9
For canning, etc. ³	396,500	382,070	360,590	-6

¹ Ark., Calif., Colo., La., Mich., Mont., Nebr., N. H., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Va., and Wyo. ² Six-year average, 1953-58; estimates not available prior to 1953.

California Clingstone Peaches

California clingstone peaches are forecast at 28,127,000 bushels, 11 percent above last year's production of 25,377,000 bushels and 26 percent above the 10-year average of 22,239,000 bushels, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

The California forecast was issued June 21. It relates to production for all uses, now on the trees, and is based on grower reports and other measurements through June 14. Part of the prospective crop may be eliminated by a "green drop" program.

Green Peas for Processing

Production of green peas for processing is forecast at 441,980 tons, 7 percent less than last year's production and 5 percent under average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. Illinois, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon account for most of the decline in production. Smaller contracts and unfavorable weather for planting were jointly responsible for the reduced acreage. Major states with increased production prospects are Minnesota and California.

No separate production forecasts are made for freezing and canning. However, acreage planted for freezing is 8 percent above last year and canning acreage is down 1 percent.

Following is the tonnage indicated for peas for processing this season, on the basis of June 15 conditions:

State	10-year ave.	1959	1960 Indicated	Percent change from 1959
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
N. Y.....	18,500	15,650	14,950	-5
Pa.....	13,400	8,240	7,020	-15
Ind.....	2,300	1,730	1,620	-6
Ill.....	30,900	40,580	35,700	-12
Mich.....	4,800	3,960	3,700	-7
Wis.....	133,200	107,000	102,000	-5
Minn.....	52,100	46,940	49,500	+5
Del.....	4,200	9,010	8,600	-4
Md.....	10,100	9,940	8,560	-14
Idaho.....	11,500	12,790	12,500	-2
Wash.....	78,400	107,410	98,090	-9
Ore.....	55,600	70,150	50,890	-15
Calif.....	12,200	11,790	12,820	+9
Other states ¹	36,400	28,550	27,120	-5
U.S. Total.....	463,500	473,740	441,980	-7

¹ Ark., Colo., Iowa, Kans., Maine, Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Tenn., Utah, Va., W. Va., and Wyo.

Snap Beans for Processing

The 1960 acreage planted to snap beans for processing is 6 percent higher than in 1959 and 30 percent above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This year's estimate of planted acreage is 185,700 acres which compares with 176,000 acres planted in 1959 and an average of 143,200 acres. Of the 185,700 acres planted this year, 145,980 acres are for canning and 39,720 acres are for freezing. The acreage planted for canning is 7 percent more than last year's and the acreage for freezing is 1 percent higher.

Green varieties at 162,540 acres represent about 88 percent of this year's total snap bean acreage and wax beans the remaining 12 percent. Plantings of green varieties in 1960 is 7 percent more than in 1959 but acreage of wax varieties is 1 percent less.

Acreage of Blue Lake beans is up 10 percent over last year.

State	10-year ave. 1949-58 (acres)	1959 (acres)	1960 Preliminary (acres)	Per- cent change from 1959
Maine.....	2,500	2,100	2,100	—
N. Y.....	32,100	40,700	43,000	+ 6
Pa.....	5,500	6,400	7,000	+19
Mich.....	7,000	7,500	8,400	+12
Wis.....	15,900	25,400	24,600	- 3
Del.....	2,800	5,900	5,600	- 5
Md.....	11,000	11,100	9,900	-11
Va.....	4,000	2,900	2,700	- 7
N. C.....	2,800	4,000	4,200	+ 5
S. C.....	970	1,000	1,200	+20
Fla.....	10,600	9,300	12,400	+33
Tenn.....	6,000	7,700	8,500	+10
Ark.....	5,400	5,700	5,900	+ 4
La.....	840	700	600	-14
Okl.....	3,000	5,500	5,300	- 4
Texas.....	8,000	10,500	11,500	+10
Colo.....	1,500	1,800	1,800	—
Wash.....	2,300	1,600	2,100	+31
Ore.....	8,800	11,300	12,200	+8
Calif.....	2,700	3,800	3,800	—
Other states ¹	8,900	11,100	12,300	+11
U.S. Total.....	143,200	176,000	185,700	+ 6
For freezing.....	34,970	39,150	39,720	+ 1
East & Central.....		34,000	33,470	- 2
West.....		5,150	6,250	+21
For canning, etc.....	119,100	136,850	145,980	+ 7
East & Central.....		122,330	131,170	+ 7
West.....		14,520	14,810	+ 2

¹ Ala., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., Ohio, Utah, Vt., and Wyo. ² Five-year average, 1954-58; estimates not available for prior years.

Acreage of Peas for Canning in 1960

The planted acreage of green peas for canning in 1960 totals 224,511 acres, 3 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 231,603 acres, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The preliminary estimate by the USDA Crop Reporting Board of acreage of peas for canning is 232,590 acres (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 4, page 189).

School Lunch Supervisors Hear About C&TR Curriculum Tests

School lunch supervisors at federal, state and local levels are showing considerable interest in the N.C.A. effort to include the study of canned foods and the canning industry in elementary and junior high school curricula. This is the program, now underway in pilot study form in the Mineola, L.I., schools, under auspices of the Consumer and Trade Relations Program, and which was reported at the May meeting of the Board of Directors.

The project was reported in May at an Albany meeting of New York State school food service leaders, where Mrs. Kathleen Doyle of the Mineola School System described the program to other school lunch managers.

It was described also on June 16 at the Northeast Regional Conference of School Lunch Supervisors in New York City by Mrs. Jean Schoonover of Dudley-Anderson-Yutzky, C&T.R. public relations counsel. She also explained the Mineola project, showed "The Three Squares" and led a discussion on ways of interpreting the nutrition story at a workshop session of the Connecticut School Lunch Managers in Berlin, Conn., on July 1.

Dr. Meyer on FDA Committee

Dr. K. F. Meyer, director emeritus of the George Williams Hooper Foundation, University of California Medical School, is on the special eight-man committee appointed to review policies, procedures and decisions of two divisions of the Food and Drug Administration—Antibiotics, and the new Drug Division of the Bureau of Medicine, states HEW.

The special committee will examine any charges that have been made reflecting on the integrity of FDA employee actions related to decisions in specific cases and will also look into charges that there has been too close a relationship between some FDA employees and companies they are charged by law with regulating.

Dulany Changes Firm Name

By action of the stockholders, Dulany Foods, Inc., is now the new name of the former John H. Dulany and Son, Incorporated, Fruitland, Md. Reasons for the change are shortness of the name and closer identification with the food business.

The Dulany Company was founded 60 years ago as Dulany and Johnson. When the late John H. Dulany assumed ownership in 1905 the company bore his name. His son, Ralph O. Dulany, was taken into partnership in 1919 and the name changed to John H. Dulany and Son. Ralph Dulany, who was president of the National Canners Association in 1937, has directed the affairs of the company since his father's death in 1925.

Slaughter Identity Method

Means of identifying carcasses of animals that have been slaughtered and handled in accordance with the humane methods designated in the Humane Slaughter Act were announced June 24 by USDA.

The identification method outlined will involve use of: (1) the familiar, round, purple stamp now used to identify meat and meat products that have been federally inspected and passed; and (2) a list, appearing at frequent intervals in the *Federal Register*, of meat packing establishments operating under Federal Meat Inspection that slaughter some or all species of animals by approved humane slaughter method. This list will contain the *species* of animals slaughtered humanely in each establishment along with the name and official number of the establishment involved.

States	1959 Total (acres)	Early June (acres)	1960 Sweet & Alseeds ^a (acres)	1960 Total (acres)	Per- cent change from 1959
New York.....	7,328	5,250	5,250	-28
Mid-Atlantic states.....	12,165	2,594	7,067	9,661	-21
Wisconsin.....	87,022	23,662	57,208	80,870	- 7
Other midwest states.....	63,435	18,513	47,636	66,149	+ 4
Washington and Oregon.....	48,737	6,996	42,027	49,023	+ 1
Other western states ^b	12,916	13,492	13,492	+ 4
U. S. Total.....	231,603	51,765	172,746	224,511	- 3

^a The total amount of Alseeds acreage reported was 21,373 acres, of which Wisconsin accounted for 15,818 acres. ^b Calif., Utah, Colo., Idaho, Mont., and Wyo.

Status of Legislation

Senate and House bills of particular interest to the canning industry are described below, together with a report of their current status on June 30:

Antitrust enforcement—S. 11 and H. R. 11, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act with respect to alleged price discrimination, are pending before the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, respectively. (N. C. A. has registered its opposition.) S. 716, to authorize the Justice Department to compel the production of documents in civil antitrust cases, was passed by the Senate last year and is pending before the House Antitrust Subcommittee.

Cease-and-desist orders—H.R. 8841, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease-and-desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices awaiting the outcome of FTC proceedings, is pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Color additives—S. 2197, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the use of color additives, was passed by the Senate last year, with amendments, and by the House, with amendments, on June 25. The Senate accepted the House amendments on June 30, and cleared the bill for the President (see article on page 205).

Co-op bargaining—H.R. 1793, to authorize cooperative associations of producers to bargain with purchasers singly or in groups, is pending before the House Judiciary Committee.

Co-op marketing—S. 2014, to authorize associations of agricultural producers to own and operate marketing facilities, is pending before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Farm labor—H.R. 12759 (Sisk), to extend the Mexican farm labor program for two years, was passed by the House on June 29 and referred to Senate Agriculture Committee on June 30 (see article on page 206).

Federal preemption—H.R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation concerning the effect of an Act of Congress on state laws, was passed by the House last year and is pending before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which conducted hearings last year on a similar bill, S. 3. (N.C.A. has requested that federal food regulatory laws be excluded from the scope of these bills.)

Marketing orders—The following bills are pending in the House and Senate agriculture committees: H.R. 1070 (Ullman), field and seed crops; H.R. 9693 (May), fruits; H.R. 10555 (Horan), fruits; S. 3207 (Williams

of Del.), block voting; S. 3233 (Jackson-Magnuson), fruits; S. 3318 (Morse), berries.

Migrant labor—The Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, on June 24, approved a committee print embodying amended versions of S. 1778 and S. 2498, bills to require federal licensing of crew leaders. S. 1085 (minimum wage) and S. 2141 (child labor) are pending before the subcommittee. The Senate Subcommittee on Education, on June 24, approved S. 2864 and S. 2865, with amendments, to provide funds for the education of migrant farm workers and their children. Similar migrant education bills are pending before two subcommittees of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Poultry marketing—S. 2516 and similar bills to promote orderly marketing are pending before a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee which held hearings Feb. 25-26.

Pre-merger notification—H.R. 9896 and S. 442, to amend the Clayton Act to provide for prior notification and suspension of certain mergers and acquisitions, are pending before the House Judiciary Committee. H.R. 2325 is pending before the House Antitrust Subcommittee.

Price-increase hearings—H.R. 6263, to authorize the Government to hold public hearings on price or wage increases, prospective or actual, which

appear to threaten national economic stability, has been reported by the House Government Operations Committee. S. 2382, with amendments, was approved on June 29 by a subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The House Rules Committee held a hearing on H.R. 6263 on April 26 but took no final action.

Price-increase notification—S. 215, to require certain corporations to file advance notice of proposed price increases, is pending before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee. (N.C.A. has filed a statement opposing S. 215.) H.R. 4934 is pending before the House Judiciary Committee.

Wage-hour—S. 3758 (Kennedy), reported to the Senate on June 27, would reduce fruit and vegetable canners' overtime exemptions from 28 to 20 weeks. H.R. 12677 (Roosevelt) was passed by the House, with amendments, on June 30. Neither bill would affect fish canners' unlimited exemption (see article on page 205).

Wage-Hour Bill

(Concluded from page 205)

The provisions of the Kennedy Bill, which was formally reported to the Senate on June 27, were summarized in last week's INFORMATION LETTER. The Senate is not expected to act on wage-hour legislation until after Congress reconvenes on August 8.

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